The Impact of the Assimilation of Hyperspectral Infrared Retrieved Profiles on Advanced Weather and Research Model Simulations of a Non-Convective Wind Event

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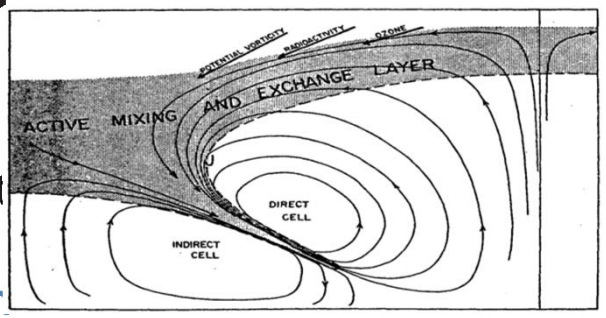
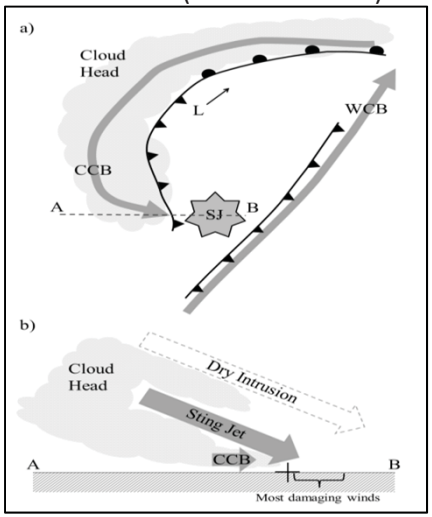
The Problem

- **Tropopause folds** are identified by *warm, dry, high-potential vorticity, ozone-rich air* and are one **explanation** for damaging **non-convective wind** event
- Could improved **model representation of stratospheric air** and tropopause folding **improve non-convective wind forecasts and high wind warnings**?
- The goal of this study is to **assess** the **impact** of **assimilating** Hyperspectral Infrared (IR) **profiles** on forecasting **stratospheric air**, **tropopause folds**, and associated **non-convective winds**
- Study utilizes:
  - AIRS: Atmospheric Infrared Sounder
  - IASI: Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer
  - CrIMSS: Cross-track Infrared and Microwave Sounding Suite



(Danielson 1968)



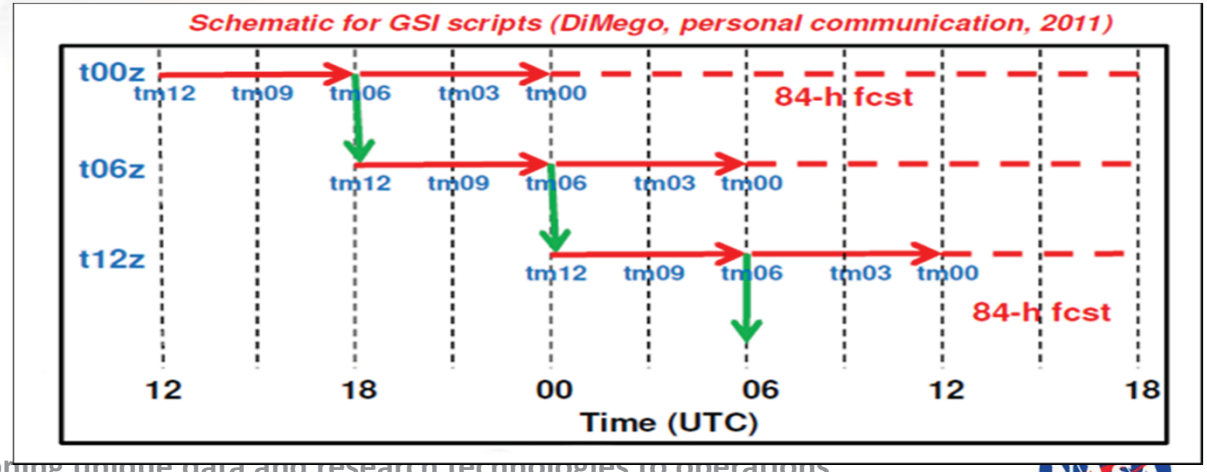
(adapted from Martínez-Alvarado et al. (2010) and Clark et al. (2005).

Background on Data Assimilation

- Currently, AIRS and IASI **radiances** are **assimilated** in the **operational NAM**
- **Radiance data** are **restricted to cloud-free** fields of view
- Cloud clearing, error checking, and data thinning **limit** the **number** of **radiances assimilated**
- Hyperspectral IR **profiles** can be **assimilated** in **some partly cloudy scenes** and can be **assimilated as RAOBs** (and be assigned RAOB error) without the use of a computationally expensive radiative transfer model

Experiment Setup

- Developmental Testbed Center Gridpoint Statistical Interpolation System (GSI) v. 3.0 and Advanced Research Weather Research and Forecasting (ARW) Model v. 3.3
- Forecast cycling mimicking operational NAM
  - Observations assimilated at 3-hr intervals, starting 12 hours before the forecast initialization time
  - Cycled assimilation has a cumulative effect on improving the final analysis fields
- Initialized with GFS data
- 12-km domain with 35 vertical levels
- Scheme choices follow operational NSSL WRF



Experiment Setup

Control Run Data Assimilation:

- Satellite: AMSU, HIRS, MHS, GOES Sounder, GPSRO, radar winds
- Conventional Observations in NCEP prepbufr files

Experiment Run Data Assimilation:

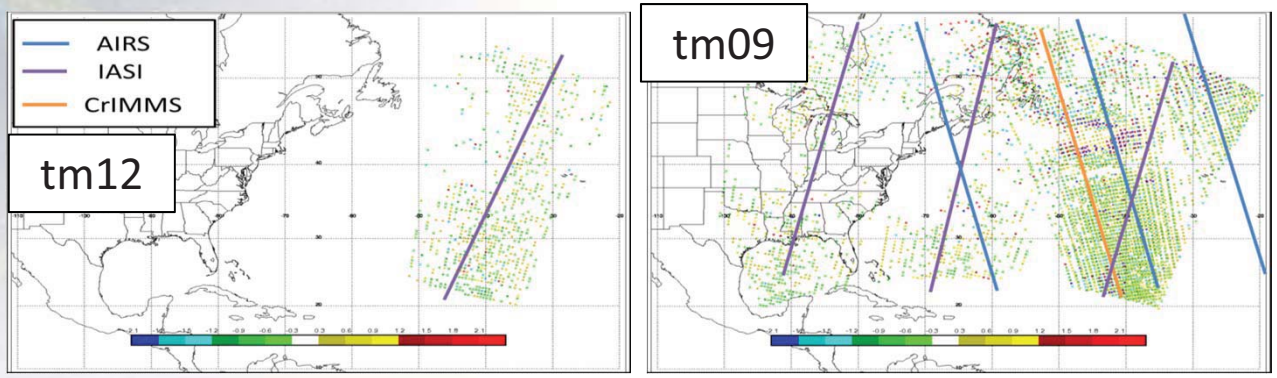
- Same as control
- **Plus AIRS, IASI, CrIMSS temperature and moisture profiles**

Type	Control	Experiment
AMSU-A	N15, N18, N19, MetOp-A, Aqua	N15, N18, N19, MetOp-A, Aqua
MHS	N18, N19, MetOp-A	N18, N19, MetOp-A
HIRS	N17, N19, MetOp-A	N17, N19, MetOp-A
Sounder	GOES13, GOES15	GOES13, GOES15
AIRS, IASI, CrIMSS		L2 T and q profiles
Conventional	Sondes, Aircraft, SatWinds, RadWinds, GPSRO, METAR,BUOY	Sondes, Aircraft, SatWinds, RadWinds, GPSRO, METAR,BUOY

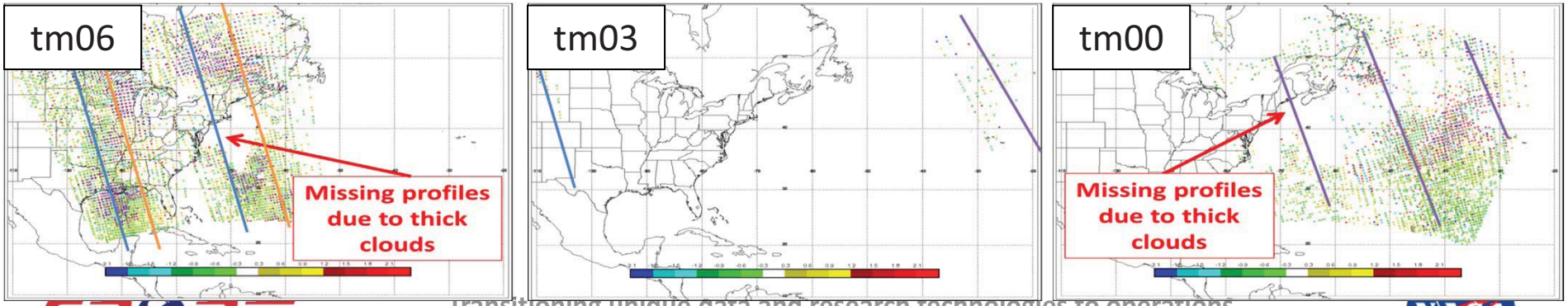
Compared results to 32-km North American Regional Reanalysis interpolated to 12-km

GSI Performance

- Profiles assimilated at 300 hPa during GSI cycles for the 0000 UTC 09 February 2013 Experiment
- Clouds limited the # of profiles assimilated near the storm during cycles tm09, tm06, and tm00

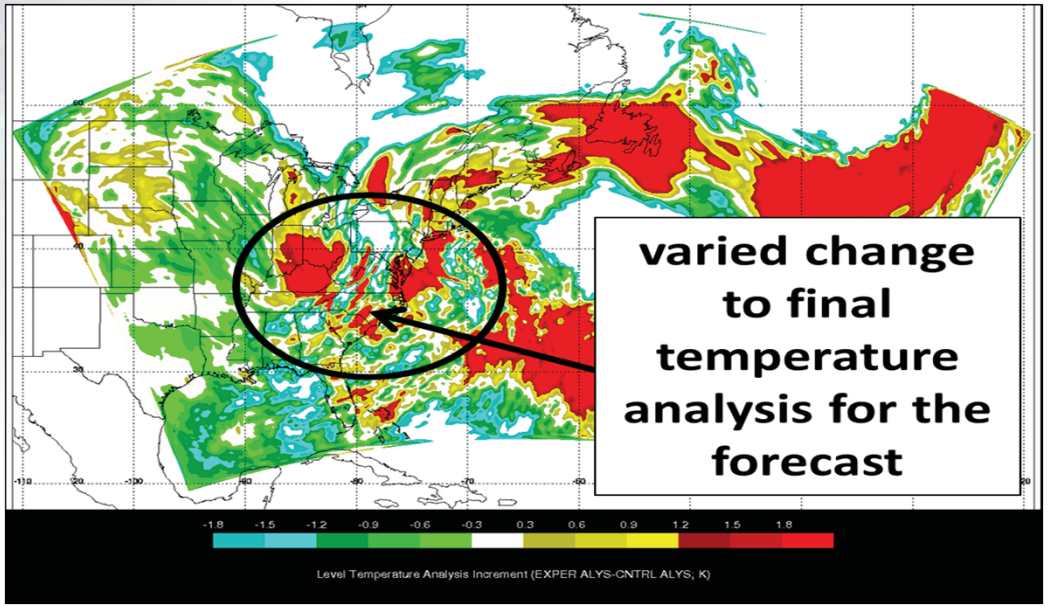


Innovations (Observation – Background) show yellow/red locations where the individual profiles should increase the temperature analysis



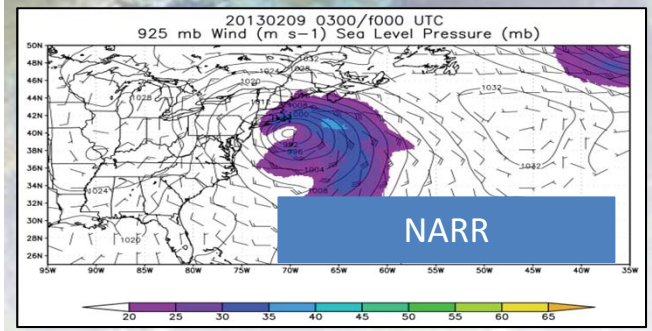
GSI Performance

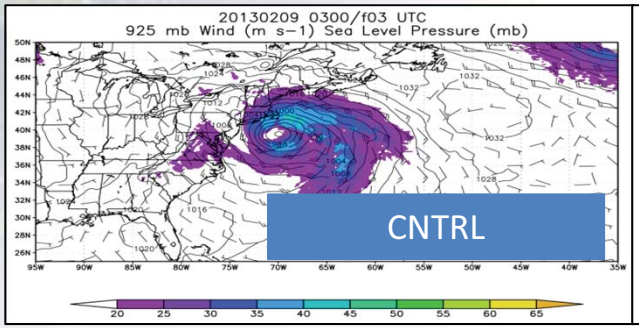
- 300 hPa Temperature Analysis difference shows the impact of assimilating the profiles
- Despite missing profiles during the tm00 cycle near the storm, the cumulative effect of cycling provided observations to update the final temperature analysis
- Red regions indicate the Experiment was warmer than the Control and the final analysis was increased
- The Moisture Analysis Increment showed the most impact in the lower levels

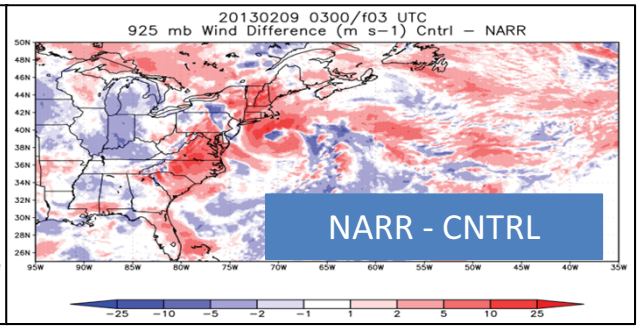


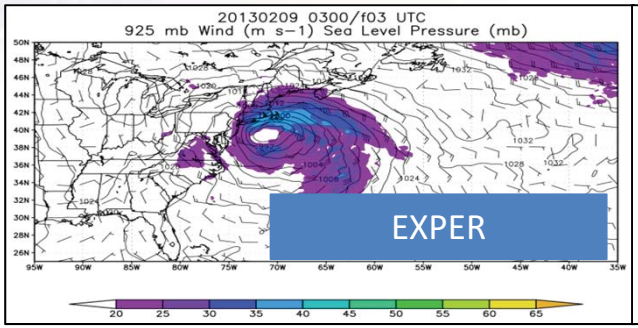
*Analysis increment is the analysis minus background
*This graphic is the experiment 300 hPa temperature analysis minus control 300 hPa temperature analysis

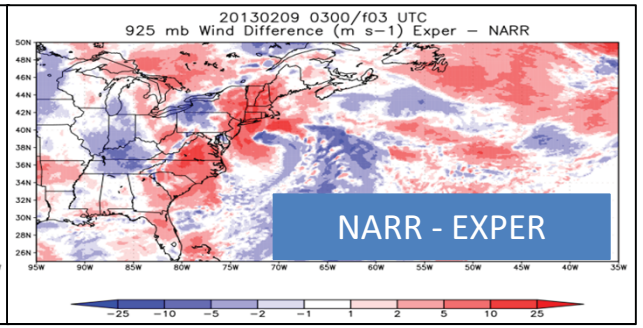
Experiment Analysis







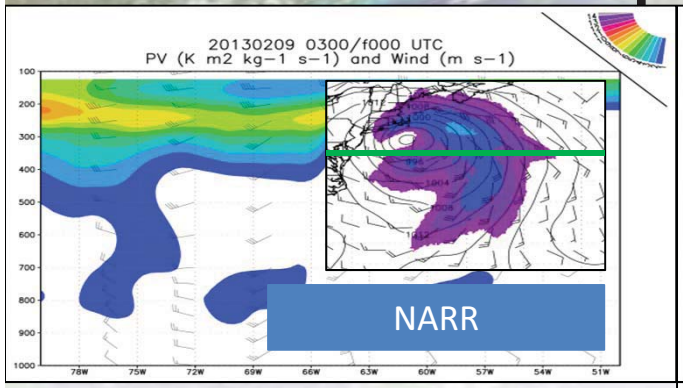


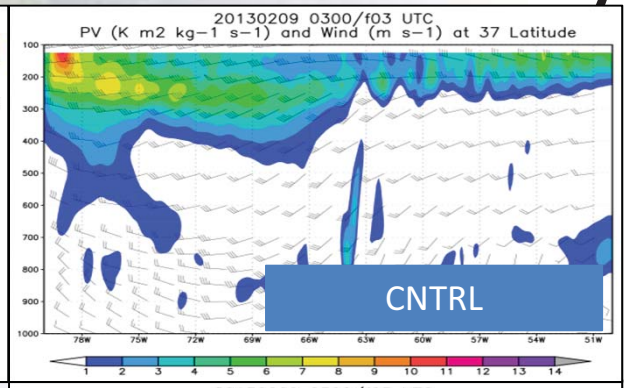


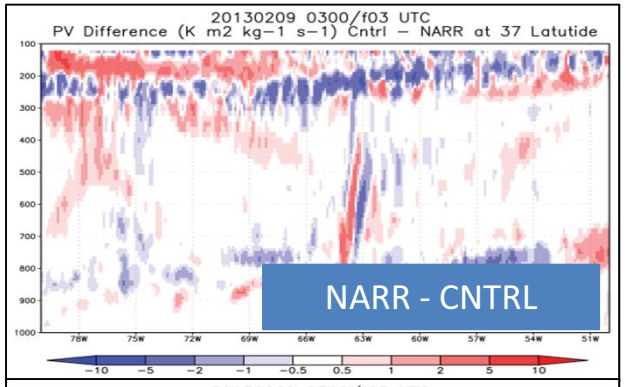
- Strong cold conveyor belt winds wrap around the north side of the low
- Non-convective winds south of the low
- Magnitude of the Experiment winds were closer to the NARR

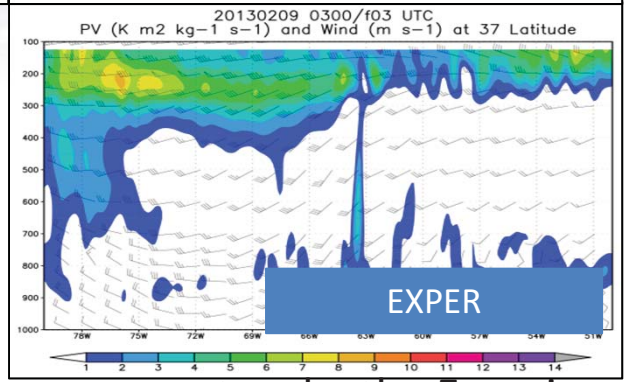
- How does the potential vorticity (PV) anomaly compare to NARR?

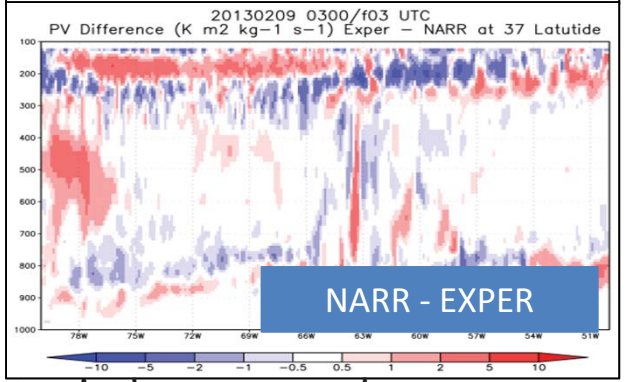
Experiment Analysis









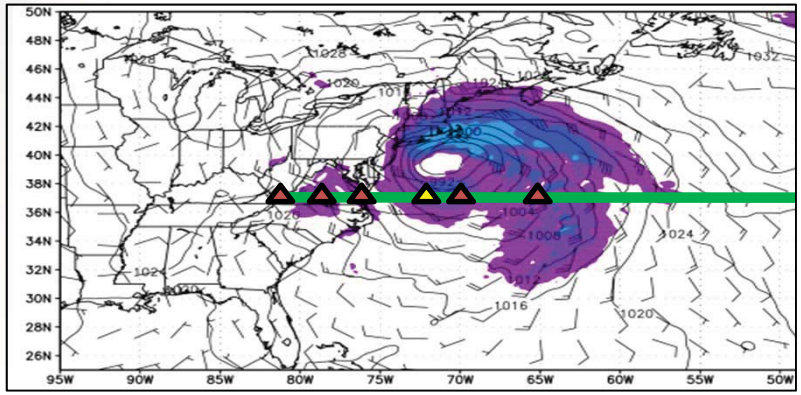


- The Experiment cross section resembled the shape of the tropopause fold, but the magnitude was overestimated

- Will vertical profiles reveal an answer to why the Experiment winds were weaker despite a stronger PV anomaly

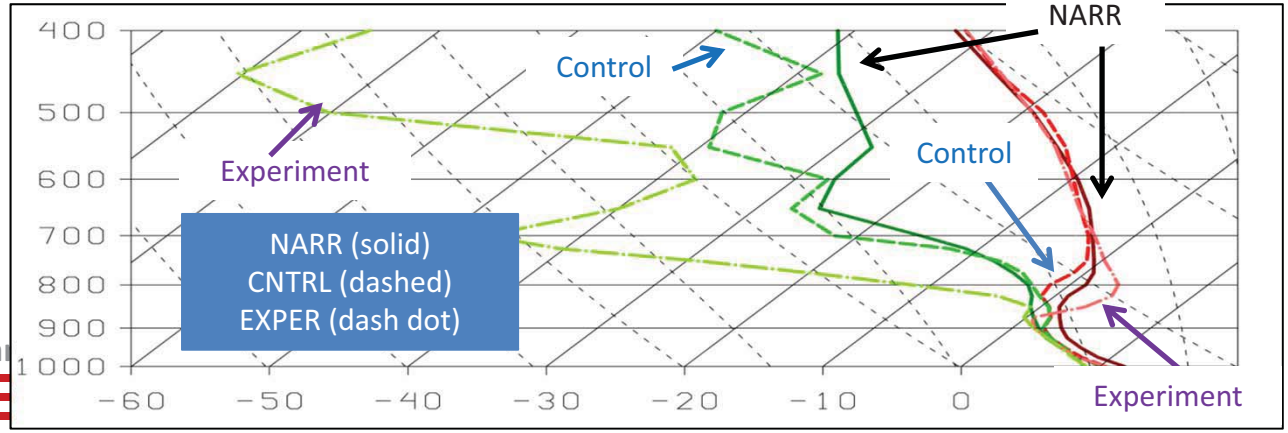
Experiment Analysis

- Both the Control and Experiment were more saturated in the low-levels and had drier upper-levels
- A higher, shallow inversion layer in the Control allowed more vertical transport of momentum thus higher winds
- The lower, deeper inversion layer in the Experiment limited vertical transport of momentum, and led to forecasted winds closer to the NARR's magnitude



Control:
Deeper saturated layer
Higher, shallow inversion layer

Experiment: Shallow saturated layer
Lower, deeper inversion layer



Summary & Future Work

- Assimilation of AIRS, IASI, and CrIMSS profiles resulted in **analysis increments of greater than +/-3°C** in regions surrounding the thick clouds associated with the storm system of interest in the experiment assimilating the full profiles
- Overall, the assimilation of Hyperspectral IR profiles **improved** the **representation** of the **shape** of the **tropopause fold** and **magnitude** of the **925 mb winds**
- Changes in **stability** appear **more important to forecasting the near-surface wind** field **than accurately representing the tropopause fold**
- Since the profiles were too saturated in the low-levels, **assimilating** the **Hyperspectral IR profiles** with appropriate **error values, other than that of RAOB's**, may **improve** the **near-surface representation of the profiles**

Questions?

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